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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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The Sach'ang Market in P'yongyang

1. The Sach'ang Market, the largest and most important in P'yongyang, had been in operation for half a century before the Communists came to power in North Korea. Until the outbreak of the Korean war, the North Korean Communist regime levied heavy taxes on the owners of private stores in the market and kept their business activities under heavy surveillance as a part of the program to replace private enterprise in this field with government-owned and consumers' cooperative stores. Only about a thousand private merchants were able to carry on with their businesses at the Sach'ang Market under these difficult circumstances. Later, more than 10 stores operated by the government or by consumers' cooperatives were opened in the market, and the market itself was put under the control of the P'yongyang Commerce and Industry Bureau. After the start of the Korean war, the market flourished despite bombings by United Nations aircraft until 1952, when it was burned in an attack.

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2. In May 1953 the Sach'ang Market was in a dugout constructed with logs 100 meters west of the front gate of the original market. The Ch'angdong Church, which had stood opposite the front gate, had been bombed out. Each store in the market occupied one square meter of space, with some grocery stores using two square meters. Government-owned and consumers' cooperative stores occupied five square meters of space each. Electric lights had been installed in the dugout, but candles provided light when the electric current failed. Privately owned stores in the market included grocery, drapery, hardware, tobacco, and general stores. Store owners had to pay market maintenance expenses and business taxes. The business tax was 30 percent of the total profit from each store.
3. There were 11 grain stores in the market, with an average of 10 bags of grain stored in each shop. Buyers of rice were mostly middle-class people. Beef was in short supply, but pork was abundant. The plentiful supply of pork was the result of pig importations from China which had been taking place since 1951, and the distribution of these pigs to various farms throughout the area. Soy sauce and soy bean paste were also plentiful. Seafood was scarce and expensive as a result of the United Nations coastal blockade. Korean and Soviet-made confectionaries, including biscuits and hard candies, were also sold at the market, with a package of biscuits from the USSR priced at 800 North Korean won.
4. Soviet-made suit material was common in the market, and some cloth from Macao was also on sale. More suit material was sold in the government and consumers' cooperatives than in the privately owned stores. Various kinds of cloth, shirts, underwear, and other clothing were exhibited in the show windows, but there were few buyers. Second hand clothing was also displayed. Hardware stores sold second hand brassware, aluminum ware, and nails. There was no chinaware on the market. Among the Chinese-made products on sale were socks, towels, shirts, children's clothing, rubber shoes, sneakers, and toilet articles. These items were sold at general stores. Ninety percent of the gold on the market was Chinese-produced. Most of the tobacco and cigarettes were Chinese-made, and had been brought from Sinuiju and Antung by Chinese Communist army truck drivers or sold by Chinese soldiers from their own rations. Many Chinese-made batteries, fountain pens, and lighters were also available on the market.

Commodity Prices in the P'yongyang Area

5. In May 1953, prices of commodities which were being sold in the P'yongyang area in privately-owned, government, and cooperative stores were as follows:¹

<u>Item</u> ²	<u>Amount</u> ³	<u>Private Store Price</u>	<u>Government and Cooperative Store Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,500 won	1,250 won
Millet	1 small mal	1,200	
Soy beans	1 small mal	800	600
Red beans	1 small mal	1,200	
Beef	1 kun	600	
Pork	1 kun	600	
Ginseng	1 kun		18,000

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Private Store Price</u>	<u>Government and Cooperative Store Price</u>
Gold	1 momme	10,000	
Cotton cloth (C) ⁴	1 meter	800	600
Silk shirt material ⁴	1 meter	900	900
Poplin shirt material	1 meter	600	550
Mosquito net material	2 x 1 meters	800	600
Suit cloth (S) ⁴	3 meters	8,000	6,000
Cotton cloth (S) ⁴	1 meter	600	550
Cotton cloth (NK)	1 meter	200	200
Rayon (NK)	1 meter	300	250
Cotton cloth (coarse) (NK)	20 feet	2,000	1,800
Toothpaste (C)		700	
Toilet powder (C)		1,200	
Toilet cream (C)		1,800	
Fountain pen (C)		2,000	
Lighter (C)		1,500	
Flashlight battery (C)		1,100	
Pencil (CS)		60	50
Lux toilet soap (US)		600	
Toothpowder (NK)			40
Laundry soap (NK)		300	245
Toothbrush (C)		500	
Toothbrush (NK)			50
Cigarettes (C)	10 packages	2,000 - 2,750	
Cigarettes (NK)	1 package	80 - 100	
Tobacco (NK)	100 grams	30	
Soy sauce (NK)	1 sung	200	80
Dried fish (small)	1 kilogram	600	500
Salted mackerel	2	250	

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Private Store Price</u>	<u>Government and Cooperative Store Price</u>
Gold	1 momme	10,000	
Cotton cloth (C) ⁴	1 meter	800	600
Silk shirt material ⁴	1 meter	900	900
Poplin shirt material	1 meter	600	550
Mosquito net material	2 x 1 meters	800	600
Suit cloth (S) ⁴	3 meters	8,000	6,000
Cotton cloth (S) ⁴	1 meter	600	550
Cotton cloth (NK)	1 meter	200	200
Rayon (NK)	1 meter	300	250
Cotton cloth (coarse) (NK)	20 feet	2,000	1,800
Toothpaste (C)		700	
Toilet powder (C)		1,200	
Toilet cream (C)		1,800	
Fountain pen (C)		2,000	
Lighter (C)		1,500	
Flashlight battery (C)		1,100	
Pencil (CS)		60	50
Lux toilet soap (US)		600	
Toothpowder (NK)			40
Laundry soap (NK)		300	245
Toothbrush (C)		500	
Toothbrush (NK)			50
Cigarettes (C)	10 packages	2,000 - 2,750	
Cigarettes (NK)	1 package	80 - 100	
Tobacco (NK)	100 grams	30	
Soy sauce (NK)	1 sung	200	80
Dried fish (small)	1 kilogram	600	500
Salted mackerel	2	250	

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Private Store Price</u>	<u>Government and Cooperative Store Price</u>
Women's rubber shoes ⁴	1 pair	1,500	750
Sneakers ⁴	1 pair	1,300	950
Basketball sneakers (C)	1 pair	2,500	
Sneakers (C)	1 pair	2,300	

6. On 8 June 1953, the following commodity prices were in effect in the P'yongyang area; all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Rice, polished	1 mal ⁵	1,500 won
Rice, imported	1 mal	1,200
Millet	1 mal	1,200
Peas, green	1 mal	1,500
Beans, red	1 mal	1,100
Beans	1 mal	1,100
Barley	1 mal	1,200
Salt	1 mal	800
Beef	1 kun	600
Pork	1 kun	600
Cattle	1 head	150,000
Apples	100	1,500
Pennicillin	1 bottle	1,500
Diazine	1 tablet	30
Worm pills	1 gram	600
Soap, toilet	1 bar	40
Soap, laundry	1 bar	50
Shoes, white rubber, women's	1 pair	2,500
Shoes, black rubber, women's	1 pair	1,500
Shoes, black rubber, men's	1 pair	1,700
Wristwatch (Z)	1	7,000

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Wristwatch (J)	1	5,000
Fertilizer, ammonium	8 kwan	5,200
Paper for windows,	20 sheets	500

Commodity Prices in Moktan-myŏn

7. On 17 May 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in Moktan-myŏn (N 38-03, E 126-04) (BT-4315); all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,100 won
Rice, glutinous	1 small mal	1,150
Beans	1 small mal	500
Beans, red	1 small mal	1,250
Wheat	1 small mal	750
Millet	1 small mal	1,050
Broomcorn	1 small mal	650
Beef	1 kun	400
Oxen	1 head	6,500
Cloth, rough cotton	1 foot	100

Commodity Prices in Sariwŏn

8. On 26 May 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in the Sariwŏn (N 38-30, E 125-46) (YC-4164) area; all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,000 won
Rice, glutinous	1 small mal	1,100
Beans	1 small mal	600
Beans, red	1 small mal	1,150
Millet	1 small mal	1,000
Broomcorn	1 small mal	700
Grass, deccan (sic)	1 small mal	300
Cloth, cotton	1 foot	250
Cloth, rough cotton	1 foot	80
Shoes, rubber, women's	1 pair	1,300

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Commodity Prices in Yönan

9. On 4 June 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in Yönan (N 37-54, E 126-10) (BS-5198); all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,150 won
Rice, glutinous	1 small mal	1,200
Wheat	1 small mal	800
Millet	1 small mal	1,150
Beans	1 small mal	550
Beans, red	1 small mal	1,300
Broomcorn	1 small mal	700
Grass, deccan (sic)	1 small mal	450
Eggs	1	35
Beef	1 kun	400
Chicken	1	1,500
Oxen	1 head	70,000
Penicillin, crystalline	1 bottle	800
Aspirin	1 tablet	100
Soap (NK)	1 bar	100
Cloth, rough cotton	1 foot	100
Cloth, plain cotton	1 foot	250
Cloth, made in Wonju	1 foot	230
Hemp	1 foot	200
Socks (NK)	1 pair	200
Shoes, white rubber, women's	1 pair	1,800
Shoes, black rubber, Men's (SK)	1 pair	1,400
Shoes, black rubber, women's (SK)	1 pair	1,200
Shoes, black rubber, women's (NK)	1 pair	1,050
Shoes, black rubber, men's (NK)	1 pair	1,000
Notebook	1	150

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Paper, white, Korean, 2.4 square feet	1 sheet	150
Pencil	1	100
Matches, (C)	1 box	150
Matches (NK)	1 box	30
Axe	1	150
Hoe, weeding	1	150

10. On 30 July 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in Yönan; all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	900
Beans	1 small mal	500
Barley	1 small mal	500
Beans, red	1 small mal	900
Beef	1 kun	400
Pork	1 kun	700
Liquor, Korean	1 kun	800
Liquor, weak, Korean	1,8 liters	300
Quinine, (US)	1 tablet	20
Sulfa-diazine (US)	1 tablet	20
Toothpaste (NK)	1 tube	80
Laundry soap (C)	1 bar	200
Shoes, white rubber, Women's (SK)	1 pair	1,200
Shoes, white rubber, men's (SK)	1 pair	1,400
Fountain pen (C)	1	1,200
Cigarette lighter (SK)	1	800
Comb (SK)	1	240
Matches	1 package	17

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Commodity Prices in the Kaesong Markets

11. In mid-June 1953 the South Gate and North Gate Markets in Kaesong were moved into the vicinity of the former Kaesong Distillery. This was done to ease the traffic situation in the center of Kaesong. The markets were frequented by merchants from Sinuiju, Wonsan, and P'yongyang. Government-owned stores and consumer's associations handled merchandise at a lower price than the markets, but fewer people bought at these stores because of the poor quality. In late July 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in the Kaesong markets;⁶ all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,100
Soybeans	1 small mal	600
Barley	1 small mal	600
Wheat	1 small mal	400
Millet	1 small mal	800
Beans, red	1 small mal	1,100
Distilled spirits	1 sung	900
Liquor, fermented, low quality	1 sung	250
Liquor, fermented, high quality	1 sung	350
Kerosene, white	1 sung	2,000
Kerosene, pink	1 sung	1,200
Oil, mobile	1 sung	1,000
Gasoline	1 sung	800
Diazine (sic)	1 tablet	15
Quinine	1 tablet	15
Gold	1 momme	9,000
Cigarettes, (C)		
Taesaengsan (Great Production)	1 pack	200
Nakhsan (parachute)	1 pack	150
Sinsaengsan (New Production)	1 pack	150
Cigarettes, Sungni (Victory) (NK)	1 pack	80
Toothpaste (C)	1 tube	250
Toothpaste (NK)	1 tube	80
Toothbrush (C)	1	400

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Soap, Laundry (C)	1 bar	200
Soap, toilet (C)	1 bar	400
Cream, facial (C)	1 jar	1,200
Cream, facial (NK)	1 jar	180
Comb (NK)	1	500
Comb (SK)	1	250
Sneakers, basketball (C)	1 pair	1,600
Shoes, white rubber, women's (SK)	1 pair	1,300
Shoes, white rubber, men's (SK)	1 pair	1,500
Fountain pen (C)	1	1,200
Lighter, cigarette (SK)	1	800
Lighter, cigarette (J)	1	1,600
Flashlight (C)	1	1,500
Batteries, flashlight (C)	1	800
Matches (C)	1 pack	25
Matches (NK)	1 pack	10

12. In late July 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in one of the consumer's association stores in Kaesong; all prices were North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Pork	1 kun	600
Beef	1 kun	300
Eggs	1	25
Seaweed	1 kwan	1,400
Pollack	20	450
Soy sauce	1 sung	100
Distilled spirits	1 sung	850
Tobacco	1 kilogram	300
Toothbrush and toothpaste	1 set	90
Soap laundry	1 bar	80
Socks, cotton	1 pair	200

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Shoes, leather	1 pair	1,500
Shoes, rubber, women's (NK)	1 pair	600
Hat, Panama	1	100
Cotton cloth, coarse	1 meter	400
Cotton cloth, fine	1 meter	575
Pencil (H)	1	80
Pencil (NK)	1	20
Matches	1 pack	17

Commodity Prices in Sinp'o

13. On 20 June 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in Sinp'o (N 40-02, E 128-12) (DV-3231); all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u> ³	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,200
Rice for dough	1 small mal	2,400
Rice, imported	1 small mal	950
Millet	1 small mal	1,200
Sorghum	1 small mal	700
Beans, red	1 small mal	1,300
Beans, soy	1 small mal	600
Soysauce	1 sung	70
Mackerel	1	20
Turbot, large	1	16
Turbot, medium	1	15
Turbot, small	1	7
Pork	100 momme	150
Chicken	1	900
Oxen, large	1 head	40,000
Liquor	1 sung	1,300
Noodles, cold, Korean	1 bowl	150
Penicillin, effective until 1952	1 bottle	3,200

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Penicillin, effective until 1953	1 bottle	4,000
Diazine(NK)	1 tablet	20
Diazine (sic) (US)	1 tablet	60
Aspirin (NK)	1 tablet	100
Cigarettes (C)	1 pack	300
Tobacco	1 kilogram	320
Soap, toilet	1 bar	400
Soap, toilet (C)	1 bar	900
Soap, laundry, made of fish oil	1 bar	150
Soap, laundry (C)	1 bar	400
Towel	1	800
Socks	1 pair	250
Sneakers, basketball	1 pair	2,000
Shoes, black, rubber, men's	1 pair	1,400
Shoes, black rubber, women's	1 pair	1,200
Lighter, cigarette	1	1,500
Flint for lighter	1	100
Notebook	1	50
Pencil	1	5

Commodity Prices in T'oejo

14. On 23 June 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in T'oejo (N 39-54, E 127-46) (CV-9517); all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u> ³	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 large mal	3,200
Rice, imported	1 large mal	2,700
Millet	1 large mal	2,700
Sorghum	1 large mal	2,000
Beans	1 large mal	2,200
Bean oil, soy	1 sung	1,200

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Soy sauce	1 sung	65
Beef	160 momme	250
Pork	160 momme	250
Chicken	1	600
Liquor, Korean	1 sung	1,000
Cigarettes, 20 per pack	1 pack	70
Tobacco	1 kilogram	300
Diazine	1 tablet	75
Penicillin, effective until 1952	1 bottle	3,000
Penicillin, effective until 1953	1 bottle	3,800
Tooth powder	1 package	25
Toothpaste	1 tube	150
Toothbrush, bamboo handle	1	75
Soap, laundry, made of fish oil	1 bar	120
Soap, laundry (C)	1 bar	250
Towel	1	600
Hemp	1 meter	480
Cloth, high quality cotton	1 meter	500
Cloth, medium quality cotton	1 meter	250
Cloth, low quality cotton	1 meter	125
Shoes, black rubber, men's	1 pair	2,600
Shoes, blue rubber, women's	1 pair	3,000
Paper, high quality, white	1 large sheet	100
Paper, low quality, white	1 large sheet	75
Pencil	1	3

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The Yongyŏn People's Market

15. In mid-July 1953 the Yongyŏn People's Market was at XC-722303 in Yongyŏn-myŏn (N 38-11, E 124-58) (XC-7228). The market was open to business on the 5th, 19th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month. Many other markets in the area closed when the myŏns were abolished, therefore approximately 1,000 persons assembled at the Yongyŏn Market because of the convenient location. There were no permanent stalls in the market place, and most peddlers carried their goods on bicycles, push-carts, and bullock-carts.
16. Marine products and chickens were the chief commodities in the springtime; wheat and garlic in the summertime; and grain and hand-woven cotton cloths in the wintertime. State-owned stores sold North Korean hemp, cotton cloths, approximately 200 packs of cigarettes, 50 packs of matches, and 30 bars of soap each day. Private merchants dealt in Japanese, Manchurian, and North Korean materials. There were a few South Korean and United States items for sale in the market. On 1 June 1953 approximately 80 bags of agricultural products were brought to the market each day, and they were broken down as follows:
- a. Approximately 240 small mal of rice.
 - b. Approximately 80 small mal of soy beans.
 - c. Approximately 80 small mal of millet.
 - d. Approximately 60 small mal of sorghum.
 - e. Approximately 120 small mal of corn.
 - f. Approximately 15 small mal of red beans.
 - g. Approximately 15 small mal of green peas.
 - h. Approximately 160 small mal of wheat.
 - i. Approximately 25 small mal of potatoes.
 - j. Approximately 16 small mal of barley.
 - k. Approximately 5 small mal of sesame.

Commodity Prices in the Yongyŏng People's Market and the Changyŏn People's Market

17. On 1 June 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in the Yongyŏn People's Market and in the Changyŏn (N 38-15, E 125-05) (XC-8235) People's Market.⁷ All prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u> ³	<u>Price</u>
Rice	1 small mal	1,300
Soybeans	1 small mal	600
Millet	1 small mal	1,100
Sorghum	1 small mal	600
Barley	1 small mal	500

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Beans, red	1 small mal	800
Peas, green	1 small mal	1,000
Sesame	1 small mal	1,300
Buckwheat	1 small mal	600
Wheat	1 small mal	800
Potatoes	1 small mal	350
Corn	1 small mal	600
Pepper, red	1 small mal	650
Sesame Oil	1 hop	250
Soy bean oil	1 hop	175
Liquor, Korean	1 sung	1,100
Apples	1	35
Pears	1	100
Eggs	1	25
Chickens	1	1,300 - 1,400
Pigs	1	5,000 - 8,000
Calves	1	5,000- 18,000
Beef	1 kun	400
Pork	1 kun	450
Seaweed	1 bundle	160
Kerosene	1 hop	400
Gasoline	1 drum	130,000
Cigarettes, Pukang brand	1 pack	70
Cigarettes, Supok brand	1 pack	30
Matches	1 pack	30
Soap, laundry	1 bar	400
Soap, toilet (M)	1 bar	700
Toothbrush (M)	1	250 - 400
Toothpaste	1 tube	250 - 400

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Cream, cosmetic (M)	1 jar	400 - 1,000
Shorts	1 pair	500
T-shirts	1	600
Towels	1	300
Socks	1 pair	130
Caps, boys	1	600
Sneakers, athletic (M)	1 pair	1,500
Sneakers, working	1 pair	1,600
Shoes, rubber	1 pair	1,500
Wristwatch (US)	1	40,000 - 50,000
Lighter, cigarette	1	2,500 - 3,000
Fountain pen (M)	1	1,000 - 1,500
Pencil	1	30 - 40
Penholder	1	100
Pen point	1	80
Comb	1	200
Mirror, pocket	1	50
Needles (M)	1 pack	300
Calico	1 yard	450
Rayon	1 yard	300
Silk	1 foot	800
Twill	1 foot	500
Cotton cloth	1 yard	500
Cotton cloth (C)	1 yard	550
Suit cloth (M)	1 yard	500
Cotton cloth, coarse	1 p'il	1,500 - 2,000
Hemp cloth	1 p'il	7,000 - 8,000

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The Changyŏn People's Market

18. On 1 June 1953 the Changyŏn People's Market was at XC-846293. When the myŏns were abolished in North Korea in February 1953, eight market areas were closed in the Changyŏn area, and four remained open; one at XC-846293, one in Yongyŏn-myŏn, one in Namch'ang, and one in Sinup. Many other markets were closed because of United Nations bombings.
19. The Changyŏn People's Market was open on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, and 31st of each month. Approximately 150 persons assembled in the market each day. There were no permanent stalls in the market, and peddlers brought their wares by bicycles or carried them. State-owned stores and consumers' guilds operated in the market place. The market moved to this location in February 1953 because of United Nations air raids. Fruits were the chief commodities during the summer, and livestock, grains and cloth were the major commodities in the autumn. Most of the merchandise sold in the market was made in Manchuria or North Korea. All types of fabrics, with the exception of raw cotton which was government controlled, were sold in the market. A few South Korean and United States items were also sold in the market. Policemen continually patrolled the market to watch for illegal raw cotton dealers, South Korean merchandise, and United States drugs. On 1 June 1953 approximately 50 chickens and 10 pigs were for sale in the market, along with the following amounts of grains:
- a. Ten small mal of rice.
 - b. Forty small mal of millet.
 - c. Sixty small mal of soy beans.
 - d. Forty small mal of sorghum.
 - e. Eight small mal of barley.
 - f. Twenty small mal of red beans.
 - g. Ten small mal of green peas.
 - h. Two small mal of sesame.
 - i. Four small mal of oats.
 - j. Sixty small mal of wheat.

Commodity Prices in Changyŏn-gun Consumers' Association Store

20. On 1 June 1953 the following commodity prices were in effect in the Changyŏn-gun Consumers' Association Store; all prices were in North Korean won:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit³</u>	<u>Price</u>
Soy bean oil	1 kilogram	700
Apples	1	70
Socks	1 pair	100
Socks (M)	1 pair	250
Sneakers, working	1 pair	900

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
Soap, toilet	1 bar	350
Soap, laundry (M)	1 bar	250
Toothbrush	1	100
Toothpaste	1 tube	180
Cream, cosmetic	1 jar	250
Cigarettes	1 pack	70
Matches	1 pack	70
Pencil	1	100

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☐ Comments

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1. For a comparison of staple food prices with those reported for the P'yongyang area in July 1952, ☐
2. Letter symbols indicating the origin of the goods appearing in this list have been inserted immediately following the name of the item. The key to these letter symbols is as follows: (C), China; (M), Manchuria; (S), USSR; (NK), North Korea; (SK), South Korea; (US), United States; (CS), Czechoslovakia; (Z), Switzerland; (J), Japan; (H), Hungary. Where there is no letter symbol, none was given.
3. The western equivalents of Korean units of measurement used in this report are as follows: small mal, about 1.03 pecks; large mal, 2.05 pecks; kun, 1.323 pounds or .6 kilograms; momme, 3.75 grams; sung, 1.8 liters; hop, .16 quart; p'il, 55 feet; kwan, 8.27 pounds. Where no unit of measurement appears, none was given.
4. The original report included a column headed "Ration Prices" which presumably meant "Ration Points," and which included the following figures: 1 meter of Chinese-made cotton cloth, 50 (points); 1 meter silk shirt material, 35; 3 meters Soviet-made suit material, 80; 1 meter Soviet-made cotton cloth, 15; women's rubber shoes, 30; sneakers, 250.
5. Judging from previous reports on market prices in the P'yongyang area, one mal is probably intended to mean one small mal.
6. ☐
7. The commodity prices in the Yongyŏn People's Market and the Changyŏn People's Market were the same with the following exceptions: one small mal of rice cost 1,350 won in the Changyŏn Market; one small mal of millet cost 1,150 won; and one pack of matches cost 70 won.

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